Events Leading to Russo-

Japanese Histilities.

PROMISES NOT KEPT

TRYING TO MAKE RUSSIA RE-

SPECT HER PLEDGES.

Contest Over the Control of Korea-

Fruits of Struggle With China Lost

-An Old Enmity.

The primary fundamental purpose of the

war in Manchuria is to compel Russia to

keep her promises. That task should have

been undertaken by the other European

powers, but some of them are indifferent.

England is not in a condition to attempt

it and France and Germany have solid,

selfish reasons for not interfering with

Russia's plans and for desiring Russian

success in robbing China of one of its

largest and most important provinces. The

United States exercised its influence up to

the limits of diplomacy in trying to per-

suade the czar to do as he had agreed, but

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay did

not feel justified in using force. Thus it

was left for Japan, the stripling of nations,

whose interests in all that concerns China

are too vital to be ignored, and she came out as bravely and as confidently as did

David against Golfath on the plains of

As everybody knows, Russia controls a

belt of territory stretching entirely across the northern part of the continent of Asia,

varying from 700 to 2,000 miles wide, and extending from the northern boundaries of China, Thibet and other countries to the eternal ice fields of the Polar sea. Checked

again and again by the European powers in her efforts to secure a port upon the

Mediterranean, Russia undertook to extend her commerce in Asia, and during the last

The distance from what may be termed

the base of supplies in Russia being more than 5,000 miles, the control of the mar-

Russia Aims at Fusan.

But it is also imperative for Russia to

have an additional terminus for her rail-

road in warmer waters and nearer the

Chinese market, because the harbor of

carried on through a narrow channel be-

nature to command the traffic of that nar-row passage, and having exceptionally

good harbors, furnish an almost perfect base for naval operations. In other words, access to the only fussian harbor upon

the Pacific and the only terminus of the great Siberian railway is dependent upon the good will of Japan, and for the last

wenty years Russia has been engaged in

diplomatic intrigues in Korea and China to change this situation.

The original plan of the Rusians was to build a branch of the Siberian railway

southward from Marbin through the peninsula of Korea to the port of Fusan,

which commands the passage I have just

lescribed, and Russia proposed to fortify

Japan Gives Up Port Arthur.

It is too long a story to be told here, but

a war between China and Japan was pro-

voked by the efforts of the latter govern-

ment to control Korea, and in 1895 Japan

demanded, among other things, as the price

of peace, the cession of the Liao-tung peninsula, the tip end of Manchuria, in-

cluding the naturally fortified promontory of Port Arthur, which commands the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili, upon which

Tien Tsin, Peking and other important

Chinese cities are situated. China consent-ed to the transfer of this territory, but Rus-

sia interfered, and, with the support of Germany and France, compelled Japan to restore it on the pretext that the peace of the world and the equal rights of all nations in China prohibited so important a strategical point to be controlled by a single nation. Thus, with the side of Controlled by a single nation.

gle nation. Thus, with the aid of Germany and France. Russia compelled Japan to

evacuate Port Arthur, and relinquish her claims to the Liao-tung peninsula. Japan, exhausted by her struggle with China, had

no choice but to submit. The feeling of her government and her people may be imag-

ined when Russia stepped in immediately upon her withdrawal and took possession of the territory she had gracefully evacuated, and planted guns upon the fortifications who had see the best consistency of the property of the second seed of the second seed to be the seed of the seed

tions she had erected.

Then Russia demanded of China a right

of way for a railroad acress Manchuria and

the practical permanent possession of Port Arthur as a reward for having forced Japan out. By way of saying the situation in some measure, Japan demanded a guar-

antee that neither Port Arthur nor any other portion of Manchuria should ever be ceded or leased to or occupied by any foreign power. France and Germany notified Japan that if she pressed such a demand the rould meet with their displeasure, and

it would meet with their displeasure, and Count Cassini, now am assador to Washington, who was then representing Russia at Peking, succeeded in persuading and intimidating China into a secret treaty in

which Russia was granted permission to occupy the entire territory of Manchuria, including that from which Japan had been ejected, not only with a railway, but with

troops and fortifications. In other words, Russia secured by intrigue much more than Japan had ever dimanded as the right of

Japan Prepares for War.

fairly acquired and conceded by China, and

she would not have submitted but for the

attitude of Germany and France. Both na-

tions, having similar designs upon Chinese

territory, were anxious to have Russia es-

tablish a precedent for their benefit. When

Japan move out of the Liaotung peninsula

Russia moved in, still supported by Germany and France. China, helpless, could not even remonstrate. Japan bitterly realized the injustice and wrong, but maintained an honorable and dignified attitude and proceeded to double her army, treble her navy, accumulate ammunition, erect

Japan was unjustly deprived of rights

mous inland sea.

sian minister at Seoul.

vast and valuable.

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Parents Find Long Lost Son. A dispatch from Louisville Ky., says: Evnest Clegg, a thirteen-year-old boy, sup-

posed to be the son of a wealthy Philadelphia haberdasher, has been found in the reform school here by his parents after the youngster had for eight months been cared for as a homeless waif. The boy's story is that last November, while viewing Christmas toys in shop win-dows, he was kidnaped by two blind men-

ness. I called Brown and gave him the news. He asked if we minded being lett alone while he went to fetch the chief, saying we should be quite safe in charge of the douaniers; and on our agreeing strode off up the steep road, one of the guards immediately padding silantly after him. We a man and woman-kept in hiding immediately padding silently after him. We sat and waited perhaps half an hour on the threshold of Italy, our lamps casting their rays into the country we were forbidden to Philadelphia for several weeks, taken to Pittsburg and on a shanty boat drifted to this city. The mendicants, George and Mary Seville, were found beating the boy alley here and were arrested. The boy was taken away from them. His men-tal and physical condition had been so impaired through beating and starvation that he was incapable for some days of making a connected statement.

papers were made out, the deposit paid, and then, at Brown's invitation, the agreeable official mounted into the car and we ran quickly up the hill to his house. the child, put him in the school of reform,



Molly Randolph to Her Father (Con-

tinued).

We had finished dinner, and Jimmy was paying the bill (I couldn't help seeing that it was of enormous length), when the scraping of chairs behind us advertised

that a new party had arrived at the table back of ours. A noisy, loud-talking party it was—all men, by the voices, and one of those voices sounded remotely familiar.

in the Casino gardens we saw the moon rise out of the sea, and never shall I for-get the glory of it. But just the very beauty of everything made me feel sad. So stupid of me. I really don't think I can be well

And, oh, by the way, Jimmy wasn't with

us on that drive, nor has he joined us yet, though he threatens to (if that word isn't too ungracious) a little farther on in Italy. He stayed behind in Nice to take care of Lord Lane. Aunt Mary thinks that shows

such a sweet disposition; but I'm not sure. I believe that Montie is a marquis.

have been, I'm afraid, since Pau and Jimmy. I should have loved to stay a long

while (and it would be jolly to come back for the carnival, though I don't suppose

we shall), but there was such a thrill in the thought of Italy being near that I grew restless. Italy! Italy! I heard the name ringing in my ears like the "horns of elf-

Now we are in it-Italy, I mean, not elf-

land, though it seems much the same to unsophisticated me for mystery and color; and it is good to have warm-hearted Christ-

the Napier, and passing the French cus-

mission to stop, that he might present Mr.

to send to England.
So far, so good; but it was dusk when we

left the Cap Martin (as we'd spent the day in exploring Mentone), and the custom

house people have detained us some time; it was dark, cloudy and windy when we

moved on again toward Italy. A douanier mounted by Brown's side (I was with Aunt

Mary in the tonneau) to conduct us to the last French post, where we dropped him;

and in few yards farther we were in Italy. Maybe you remember that the frontier is

marked by a wild chasm, cleft in the high mountains which hurl themselves down to

the very margin of the sea. Over the splendid chasm is the Pont St. Louis, and

through the very middle of the stone bridge runs the invisible "frontier line." I thought I saw a sentry box on the

I thought I saw a sentry box on the Italian side, but it was too dark to be sure; and one has to go a good way up the steep mountain road before one reaches the office of the douane. Here Brown pull-

ed up, as two slouching men in blue-gray

overcoats, with rifles slung over their backs, came forward to meet us. Our Lightning Conductor is always very courte-

ous in dealing with foreign officials. He says it "smooths things;" and now, seeing that the men intended to stop us, he politically expressed the wight.

that the men intended to stop us, he po-litely expressed the wish to pass, offering to pay whatever deposit was demanded. Though I have only the smallest smattering of Italian, I could understand pretty well what followed. The men refused to let us pass. Brown argued the matter; he pro-

appeared impressed, but still refused us passage, saying that the chief had gone, and that there, was no one who could make out the necessary papers. "Put it is

and that there, was no one who could make out the necessary papers. "But it is monstrous!" cried Brown. "Is this Italian hospitality? Do you suggest that the ladies should remain here on the road till morning?" The douaniers shrugged their shoulders. "There are plenty of good hotels in Mentone," said one. "Go back there."

ly Frenchman was swallowed up in dark-

enter, when I heard Brown's voice and the sound of footsteps. By some persuasion he had induced the chef de douane to return

with him. The office doors were thrown

open, the gas was lighted, the necessary

that led up presently to low ground, not much above the sea, where the wind shrieked down the funnel of a river bed. Then up again along another face of clin under cyclopean walls of masonry, and down a sudden shoot between houses into the old, old town of Ventimiglia; across a river and a plain, to be pulled up presently by a very dangerous obstacle—a huge beam of wood, unlighted, and swung across the road to guard a level crossing. Our great acetylene eye, glaring ahead, gave Brown ample warning, and we slowed down, then stopped, while a train thundered past. Very stopped, while a train thundered past. Very deliberately a signalman presently came to push the barrier aside, and we darted on through a long, straggling village, turned away from the sea, found a large iron gate with a lamp over it, standing hospitably open, and twisting through a fairy-like garden studded with gigantic palms, drew open, and twisting through a fairy-ing garden studded with gigantic palms, drew up in a flood of light that poured from the door of a large white hotel. To walk into the big, bright hall, to hear pleasant English voices, to see nice men and pretty girls dressed for dinner and waiting for the dressed for dinner and waiting for the stroke of the gong, was an extraordinary contrast to the roaring blackness of the night outside: Every one turned to stare at us as we came in masked and goggled like divers.

This morning I waked up and looked out

it was—all men, by the voices, and one of those voices sounded remotely familiar. The owner of it seemed to be telling an amusing story, which had been interrupted by entering the restaurant and taking seats. "Well, she simply jumped at it like a trout at a mayfly," the man was saying, as I sat wondering where I'd heard the voice before. "I couldn't help feeling a bit of a beast to impose on Yankee innocence. But all's fair in love and motor cars. This was the most confounded thing ever designed; a kind of ironmonger's shop on wheels. And the girl was deuced pretty—"

The word "motor-car" brought it all back, and in a flash I crossed Europe from the restaurant in Monte Carlo to the village hotel at Cobham. I looked around and into the face of Mr. Cecil-Lanstown.

Aunt Mary looked, too, for the bill was paid and we were getting up to go. Our eyes met-in the midst of his sentence; the man half rose, but dropped down again with a silly smile, and I gave him one of those elaborate glances that begin with a person's boots and work slowly up to the necktie. Just as we were sweeping past Aunt Mary said in a loud aside to me. "Did you ever see such a creature? And I took him for a duke." I think he heard.

In the Casino gardens we saw the moon rise out of the sea, and never shall I forget the glory of it. But just the very beauty in the content of the sea, and never shall I forget the glory of it. But just the very beauty in the content of the sea, and never shall I forget the glory of it. But just the very beauty in the case of the sea, and never shall I forget the glory of it. But just the very beauty in the case of the sea, and never shall I forget the glory of it. But just the very beauty in the case of the sea, and never shall I forget the glory of it. But just the very beauty in the case of the sea, and never shall I forget the glory of it. This morning I waked up and looked out of my window a little before 7. It was just sunrise and the wind had died. Under my eyes lay the garden, lovely as Eden, garlands of roses looped from orange trees to palms; banks of heliotrope and sweetness unutterable. Then, a waving sea of palms, with here and there the glow of a scarlet roof, and beyond the sea. The rising sun shone on it and on the curved line of coast, with Monte Carlo and Mentone gleaming like pearl. Floating up on the of coast, with Monte Carlo and Mentone gleaming like pearl. Floating up on the horizon I saw a shadowy blue shape of an island, hovering like a ghost, and as I looked it vanished suddenly as a broken bubble, leaving the sea blank. I thought it must have been a mirage; but be and by a soft-sneaking, fawn-eyed maid by-and-by a soft-speaking, fawn-eyed maid called Apollonia told me it was Corsica, which only shows itself sometimes early in the morning when the sun is at a certain height and usually after a storm.

We breakfasted in our sitting room, with

of everything made me feel sad. So stuple of me. I really don't think I can be well lately. I must take a tonic or a nerve pill. We went back to Nice for the night, and next morning we drove to Mentone, where I decided I would rather stay for a long time than anywhere else on the Riviera. It is just the sweetest, dearest little picture place, with the natural, country peacefulness that others lack, and yet there's all the gaiety and life of a town. We drove to it along the upper road, which is almost startlingly magnificent. I asked Brown to go slowly, so that we might sip the scenery instead of bolting it. Though the Napier could have gone romping up the steep road out of Nice to the observatory, and on to quaint La Turbie, I chose a pace of six or seven miles an hour, often stopping at picturesque corners to drink in sapphire draughts of sea and sky. Coming this way from Nice to Mentone we skipped Monte Carlo altogether, only looking down from La Turbie on its roofs, on the glittering Casino and the gloomy, rock-set castle of Monaco. We breakfasted in our sitting room, with delicious honey for our crisp rolls, and afterwards, when I went downstairs to send your cable. I found the hall smelling like a forest of balsam firs. It was decorated for Christmas, and the whole hotel seemed full of a sort of joyous, Christmas stir, so that it was more like a jolly, big country house than a hotel. country house than a hotel.

Then I found out that this hotel is fa-

mous for its Christmas celebration. Everyone stopping there was supposed to be the landlord's guest at a wonderful dinner, a regular feast, with dozens of courses, ending in with appears reliable. Last of all the dining room was darkened, and a long procession of waiters glided in bearing illuminated ices-green, crimson gold and rose. We clapped our hands and laughed, just like children, and the landlord had to make a little speech. Altogether everything was so friendly and Christmasy that the most gloomy misanthrope could not have felt homesick. I supposed when din-ner was over that the special festivities were at an end. But no, quite the contrary. Everyone trooped into a huge plcture-paneled recreation room, which had been the scene of secret preparation all day, and there was a giant Christmas tree, sparkling with pretty decorations, and heavy with presents for each person in the hotel, all provided by the landlord. We drew them with numbers, and I got a charming inlaid box with a secret opening; Aunt Mary had a little silver vase. There was music, too; harps and violins. I was sorry that poor Brown was cut off from all You know he refuses tips, so I couldn't offer him money; but the other day at Cannes he was looking rather worried, and it turned out that something—I didn't understand exactly what, for he was rather vague in his answers-had happened to his watch. I didn't say much then, but in Monte Carlo I bought him quite a decent one for \$50 (he really does deserve it), and gave it to him this morning with a "merry Christmas." You've no idea how pleased he was. He seemed quite touched. There! a bell somewhere is striking midnight. Good-bye, dearest. My thoughts have been full of you all day.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

Rise in Seaboard Railway Stock.

and it is good to have warm-hearted Christ-mas for our first day. The one jarring note in the Italian "entrance music" was at the frontier. I think I wrote you how, when we landed at Dieppe from England, about a hundred years ago, I had to pay a deposit to the custom house for the right to take my car into France. That money I should have got back at Montone on leaving the have got back at Mentone on leaving the country if the late-lamented Dragon had A dispatch from Baltimore last night says: There was what the brokers called a still been in existence, but as it vanished in smoke and flame the money has vanish-"runaway market" in the dealings in Seaed, too. Brown, however (or, rather, Brown's master), paid a similar deposit on board Air Line securities at the Baltimore stock exchange yesterday. That meant tom house on the outskirts of Mentone, the Lightning Conductor asked my perthat the aggressive outside buying was too much for professional traders to follow and the public was allowed to absorb all Winston's papers and get the money back of these issues it would take.

The buying of the stocks commenced at the immediate opening, and on sales of 4,700 shares the common was advanced to 14 from an opening at 131/4, while on trans-actions in 895 shares the preferred stock rose from 24% to 26%.

Each stock, however, closed under the top figure. At the highest the common was 1 point under the price which Mr. Thomas F. Ryan has recently paid for the Williams-Middendorf holdings, while at 261/2 the preferred was 11/2 points above Mr. Ryan's price for this class of stock.

The New York market was equally as firm as Baltimore and the buying orders were said to come to a large extent from Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., in New York, and from Richmond, many large orders from the last-named city being received here, while a number were also sent to New York.

J. J. Hill's Plan to Divert Grain.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., last night says: James J. Hill, the controlling spirit of the Burlington system, intends to recognize Kansas City as the logical center for the operation of the 18,000 miles represented in the Burlington and its allied lines. The holdings of the company will be extended so that the great business that will go through Kansas City by the Burlington from Kansas City to the gulf, when the new grain carrying line is built, may be handled easily and promptly. When this line is completed, wheat crops of the northwest are to be diverted from St. Paul and Minneapolis and from the eastern seaboard to the gulf by way of Kansas City.

Attacks Government's Indian Policy. A dispatch from Chautauqua, N. Y., last night says: Gen. R. H. Pratt, recently removed as director of the Carlisle Indian School because of differences with the Indian office, spoke in an address here on

tels in Mentone," said one. "Go back there."

"No," said Brown, "I will not go back. Where does the chief of the bureau live?" The douaniers refused to tell. Clearly they did not want a "wigging" for letting loose an imperious Englishman upon their chief, reposing after his dinner. By this time an interested crowd of ten or twelve persons had assembled, their shadowy forms seeming to rise out of the ground. I heard a voice in French whisper into my ear, "I am of France, and all these Italians are pigs. The chef de douane lives in Mortola, the first village up the road;" and before I could look round to thank him, the friendly Frenchman was swallowed up in darkness. "Our Duty to the Indian." Gen. Pratt attributed the failure of the Indian to make progress to the system of segregation enforced by the Department of the Interior, "a system," said the speak-er, "inaugurated with prolonged violence and maintained by the establishment of two government bureaus, one to manage and keep up the segregation and the other to aid it by impressing the country with the alleged necessity for separation by an elab-erate essay and vivid pictorial illustrations

of the Indian as a savage."

Gen. Pratt especially attacked the Indian camps at recent expositions, on the ground that the red men are made to put up their original houses, in which they have not lived for generations. Their expenses are paid by the government, he said through its brough i said, through its bureauracy, on the plea that it is in the interest of science.

Pierced His Brother With a Pitchfork. A dispatch from Harrisonburg, Va., last night says: Newton Shifflett, aged twenty, ran a pitchfork into his brother Charles, aged seventeen, while loading hay on Wednesday. The older boy was on top of and after repeated efforts to learn of the boy's parents heard today from Philadel-boy's parents live at 2512 North 5th street. Philadelphia. The board received funds with which to properly clothe boy and send him home.

| The boy and send him home boy and send him home. | The boy and send the first of the wason, which the states intantry, 376, First sergeant | The bound to the wagon, which the dea of creations along the face of the bothing ring with the idea of creations, and provided to double Ler army, accumulate ammunition, of the wason, which the states intantry, 376, First sergeant | The boy accumulate ammunition, of the wason, which the dea of creations along the face of the botting ring with the idea of creations along the face of the botting ring with the idea of creations are along the face of the wason, wh the wagon, while his younger brother was

There was an ancient feud smoldering; an sucient wrong unredressed, and a resentment which had been bravely suppressed for many years, but never extinguished. It grew out of the seizure of the Island of Sakhalin by Russia many years ago, when Japan was too feeble to defend her rights.

Seizure of Sakhalin.

Sakhalin lies north of Japan, along the coast of Siberia, and for ages its shores have been a valuable fishing ground for the Japanese. It is a bleak, barren mass of rocks, with a most inhospitable climate and a scanty population of squatters living without a government. But these squatters without a government. But these squatters were all Japanese subjects and the island had always been considered a part of the Japanese empire. It so appeared upon the Russian maps. But its location with relation to Vladivostok made its occupation by Russia expedient, and, without consulting Japan, China, Korea or any other neighbor, Russia calmly moved over, took possession, erected fortifications and prisons and made Russia calmly moved over, took possession, erected fortifications and prisons and made Sakhalin a convict colony. At that time Japan had no navy and her army was not organized for foreign fighting. She was a hermit; she had not been initiated into the society of nations; she had no diplomatic representatives at the European capitals, and she was coolly robbed of a large territory just as impotent nations have been tory just as impotent nations have been robbed many times before. While she was compelled to submit, she has not forgotten, and all these years her people have been wishing and waiting for an opportunity for

Russia Agrees to Leave. United States and Great Britain united with Japan in supporting China against the exorbitant demands of Russia, and, for some reason never explained, the latter was induced to sign a treaty agreeing to withdraw her troops from Manchuria in three installments. Each step of evacuation was to take place upon a fixed date, and through the United States ambassador at St. Petersburg and the Russian ambassador at Washington, the czar's govarnment ernment repeatedly renewed the assurance that it would fulfill the engagement. But, when the 1st of October, 1903, arrived, the date of evacuation, Russia behaved exactly as if no promise had ever been given, and instead of withdrawing her troops and abandoning her fortifications, as she had agreed to do, her minister at Peking de-manded additional concessions, which prac-tically amounted to the transfer of the en-tire territory of Manchuria from China to the czar. Great Britain and the United States made

representations which were never satisfied, and Japan decided to bring matters to a the United States, Mr. Kurino, the Japanese minister to St. Petersburg, proposed to Count Lamsdorff, the Russian minister of foreign relations, the basis of a new treaty between Russia and Japan, in effect as fol-

Japan's Proposals.

twenty years has been building a railway across the entire continent, with its eastern across the entire continent, with its eastern terminus at Vladivostok, the southernmost port of Siberia, lying just north of the boundary of Korea. The chief object of this railway, which has cost the government hundreds of millions of dollars, is to develop the pastoral, agricultural, forestal and mineral resources of Siberia, which are vest and valuable. 1. To respect and maintain the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea, and to guarantee within the territory of both equal opportunities in commerce and industry for the subjects of all nations.

2. Russia to agree not to obstruct the commercial and industrial development of Korea by the Japanese, and Japan to agree not to impede the commercial and industrial activity of Russia in Manchuria.

3. Russia to have the right to send troops into Manchuria and Japan into Korea to suppress disorder, guaranteeing that such troops shall be promptly withdrawn as each troops shall be promptly withdrawn as such troops shall be promptly withdrawn as such troops. than 5,000 miles, the control of the mar-kets of China and other large consumers in the east is imperative to the success of the enterprise and the prosperity of Rus-sian colonies in Asia. The wheat and cat-tle of Siberian plains can feed millions of Chinese, who are rapidly acquiring a taste for mutton, beef and flour. troops shall be promptly withdrawn as soon as the emergency is over, but neither nation shall attempt permanent military occupation of either territory.

4. Recognition of the right and duty of Japan to give advice and assistance to Korea in the interest of civilization and good government.

good government.
Russia took two months to consider and then submitted a counter proposition, which provided that Japan should formally re-Vladivostok is frozen up for five months in the year. Furthermore, all commerce between Vladivostok and China must be linquish all interests in Manchuria as out-side of its sphere of influence, and agree not to interfere with the designs of Russia in Manchuria. It conceded the right of Japan to assist and advise Korea in the carried on through a narrow channel be-tween the southern extremity of Korea and the shores of Japan, which is only 102 miles wide. Almost midway in this channel lie two Islands, Tsushimia and Iki, belonging to the Japanese empire and lying fifty-six miles from the shore of Japan. They were evidently intended by nature to command the traffic of that par interest of peace and good government, and provided that the northern half of that empire should be regarded as a neutral zone in which both nations should have equal

rights and into which neither should intro

duce troops for any purpose.

Japan declined to renounce her interests in Manchuria, and insisted upon their recognition by Russia. A guarantee of the se-curity of Japanese interests in that ter-ritory was demanded and Baron Komura. minister of foreign relations at Tokyo. submitted a new series of propositions which pledged Russia and Japan jointly to protect the independence and integrity of both China and Korea. It provided that Russia should practically exercise a pro-tectorate over Manchuria and Japan over Korea, and that there should be a neutral zone extending fifty kilometers on either side of the boundary between Manchuria and Korea, into which neither should ever

introduce troops. Russia's Reply.

that port and make herself impregnable there. That would have given her equal there. That would have given her equal control over the sea passage and a strongly fortified post lying directly across from Shimonosake and Moji, eight hours' sail from the entrance to the fa-Forty-one days later Baron Rosen, the Russian minister at Tokyo, handed a reply to the foreign office, which accepted Japan's propositions concerning Korea, but Japan naturally objected, and in the contained no reference to Manchuria whatdiplomatic intrigues with the government ever. This was a bold denial of Japan's of Korea proved superior to Russia, which right to be consulted in Chinese affairs. Baron Komura informed Russia that his is not strange, considering the fact that the two people belong to the same race, government could not accept such a reply; it was not admissible. The object of Japan in proposing a new treaty was to secure the recognition of her rights in Manchuria have the same religion, have been intimately associated for ages and have many other interests in common. The long diplomatic struggle was intensely interesting and often dramatic, and there were several exciting episodes, including the assassination of the Empress of Korea through the instrumentality of the minister of Japan because her influence her the recognition of her rights in Manchuria and the protection of her interests there, and to secure a guarantee of the integrity of Chinese territory, and he hinted significantly that "further delay in the solution of those questions will be extremely disadister of Japan, because her influence had been secured for Russia through her afvantageous for both countries.' fection for Mrs. Waeber, wife of the Rus-

That communication reached Russia Jan-uary 13, 1904, but received no attention. January 23 Mr. Kurino asked for an an-swer. He repeated the request one week later, and again at the end of the second week, when Count Lamsdorf, the Russian minister of foreign relations, expressed his regret that it was impossible to fix a date

for Russia's reply.

That was a diplomatic way of explaining that none would be given; that the claims of Japan to be consulted concerning Manchuria were denied; that her pretentions were not admitted. In the meantime, realizing that Russia was hastening preparaizing that Russia was hastening preparations for hostilities, Mr. Kurino was in-structed to retire from St. Petersburg, and on the 5th of February war was declared.

NATIONAL RIFLE TOURNEY. District Men Score High at Fort Riley Shoot.

A dispatch from Fort Riley, Kan., last night says: What probably is the fastest individual rifle shoot in the history of the United States began here today at the national range. There are nearly 300 entries, and it will take two days to shoot off the match. In today's shooting, part first of the national individual match, the following were the ten highest scores in the slow fire, 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, in which 200 points was the possible: Private R. L. Pile, District of Columbia

178; First Lieut. Ralph Alderman, District of Columbia, 178; First Lieut. Ralph Alderman, District of Columbia, 177; Capt. R. C. Hazlehurst, 2d Infantry, Georgia National Guard, 176; Corporal L. Burkhardt, U. S. M. C., 175; Ordnance Sergt. John Corio, 9th New York, 174; Private J. Markey, U. S. M. C., 174; L. W. Wise Massachusetts 174; First Hand W. Wise, Massachusetts, 174; First Lieut.
H. D. Hoope, District of Columbia, 174;
Sergt. Charles A. Van Amburg, Massachusetts National Guard, 173; First Lieut. K.
V. Casey, assistant inspector small arms practice, 71st New York National Guard, 173.

The rapid-fire shooting in this match was The rapid-fire snooting in this match was the program for this afternoon, but the frequent showers during the day delayed the shooting, and the work in the rapid fire will be finished tomorrow with the skirmish fire, two runs for each competitor, which will conclude the national individual match. This was the most favorable day the marksman have hed for shooting for the marksmen have had for shooting, for the reason that there was very little wind. The individual scores in the national team match, in which the possible for three days was 500, were tabulated today. The ten

Sergeant Maybee, Marine Corps, 410; Cap-Sergeant Maybee, Marine Corps, 410; Captain Munsen, 9th United States Infantry, 400; Corporal Short, New York National Guard, 390; Private Johnson, Rhode Island National Guard, 380; W. H. White, United States navy, 387; Lieutenant Cookson, District of Columbia National Guard, 381; M. Martynewski, United States navy, 381; Major Young, District of Columbia National Guard, 379; First Sergeant Gallman, 9th United States Infantry, 376; First Sergeant

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No. 6193-Dame Fashion has evolved an idea this summer for which she is to be congratulated, and that is the lingerie hats. They are made of the most expen-sive embroidery and lace, and worn with the most elaborate costumes, and they are made of daintily figured dimity at 10c. a yard to match the dress. They are not only a thing of beauty, but of practical use, for one can wash and Iron these hats so that they look as though they had just come from the atelier of the 5th avenue milliner. Many of the dressier hats are trimmed with a bunch of roses, or perhaps a black velvet bow with long ends is jaun-tily set under the Tam O'Shanter crown in the front. For the wash hats one uses featherbone for the foundation, but the wire frames may be bought already shaped for a mere nothing. The hats are simply tacked to the frame, and are easily re-moved when it becomes necessary to laun-der the hat. The hats are so easily made and require so little material that one can make a dozen at home for what one would cost already made. These may be as sim-ple or elaborate as the purse and taste dic-

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CITY AND STATE.....

New York team was given the first prize, consisting of the national trophy, which may be held for the year, and \$500 in cash. Later the teams from Georgia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia left for their homes, although a few members from Georgia, District of Columbia and Connecticut remained to take part in the

Panic at Chicago Race Track. A dispatch from Chicago last night says: By the explosion of some dynamite caps and in the panic that followed it, three persons were injured this afternoon at the Hawthorne race track. It is supposed that the caps were thrown on the floor of the betting ring with the idea of creat-

right foot lacerated; A. M. McGill, severe scalp wound and badly bruised by the panic in the ring. Southern Sued for Heavy Damages.

A dispatch from Salisbury, N. C., last

night says: Mr. R. A. McCrary of Tyro shops, Davidson county, filed a complaint

at Lexington today against the Southern Railway Company for \$45,000, on account of the death of his wife and serious injuries sustained by his daughter, Miss Lillian. The women were out driving last January, a mail train.

\$300,000 for Pope From United States A cablegram from London last night says: A dispatch from Rome to the Chron-

individual matches.